



PESTICIDE ESA NEWS

Washington State Department of Agriculture ➔ Endangered Species Program Newsletter

EPA completes effects determinations on 7 chemicals

EPA has completed its assessment of 7 pesticide active ingredients to determine if the use of any of these chemicals has an effect on salmon. Four of the seven chemicals received "may effect" determinations and require the "no-spray" buffers ordered in the Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. (WTC), v. EPA lawsuit.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Chemical Classification	Pesticide Class	Buffers Required in Some ESUs*
acephate	Orthene	organophosphate	insecticide	No
linuron	Linex	substituted urea	herbicide	No
methamidophos	Monitor	organophosphate	insecticide	No
methidation	Supracide	organophosphate	insecticide	Yes
methyl parathion	PennCap-M	organophosphate	insecticide	Yes
naled	Dibrom	organophosphate	insecticide	Yes
trifluralin	Treflan	dinitroaniline	herbicide	Yes

The effects determination analysis and supporting documentation for each active ingredient is may be viewed at epa.gov/oppead1/endanger/effects/.

WSDA assisted EPA in the ecological risk assessments by gathering information about the current Washington State practices for applying the 7 pesticides. In particular, WSDA helped EPA refine a pesticide's potential risk by supplying useful, pertinent information such as:

- 1) Estimated pounds of active ingredient applied per acre
- 2) Total estimated percent acres to which the pesticide is applied
- 3) Method and number of applications
- 4) Information that shows use specificity for a particular crop

EPA is conducting the effects determinations on 54 pesticide active ingredients in compliance with a 2002 ruling in a lawsuit brought by the Washington Toxics Coalition and other environmental and fishing groups. A later ruling requires buffer zones for any of the 54 pesticides that have not been reviewed by EPA for effects determination or those pesticides that have been determined as "likely to adversely affect" salmonids.

* An "ESU" or Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive group of Pacific salmon or steelhead. See related article about buffer zones on page 2. ➔

EPA & 3 defendant-intervenors appeal ruling

EPA, CropLife America, Washington Farm Bureau and the Washington State Potato Commission have appealed the Jan. 22 ruling in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. (WTC), v. EPA.

CropLife America has requested that the court issue a stay of the final ruling pending the CropLife appeal. WTC must file its opposition to this motion by April 30.

The final order in **Washington Toxics Coalition, et al., v. EPA** established 20-yard buffers for ground applications and 100-yard buffers for aerial applications of certain pesticides around salmon-supporting waters. It also requires point-of-sale notifications and other measures for certain pesticide ingredients in urban areas. ➔



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QUESTIONS?

For more information about the Endangered Species Program, visit our Web site at
agr.wa.gov/PestFert/EnvResources/EndangSpecies.htm

We welcome your input. Please send your comments and questions to the WSDA Endangered Species Program at
esp@agr.wa.gov

Awareness

Action

Recovery

Buffer zone maps available on-line

The WSDA Endangered Species Program web site has posted buffer zone maps as well as other information regarding the 34 pesticides affected by the Jan. 22 court order in *Washington Toxics Coalition, et al., v. EPA*.

WSDA developed the web site to assist pesticide applicators in identifying water bodies in Washington State that require buffer zones for the application of certain pesticides.

The site provides **county maps and corresponding stream lists** that identify the supporting waters for each of the 12 distinctive groups of Pacific salmon and steelhead in Washington State. The county maps allow pesticide users to determine whether or not the final ruling applies to the areas where they may apply any of the **34 pesticides that require buffers**.

WSDA is providing this information as an interim guide until EPA produces geographic information to assist pesticide users in understanding the specifics of the buffers and where they apply.

EPA, with assistance of U.S. Geological Survey, is currently developing an interactive system that can be queried based on the pesticide users location. The pesticide user will be able to use the system to determine the specific buffer for the pesticide active ingredient and specific water body.

When available, EPA will provide the information they develop on its website at epa.gov/espp. ➔

Point-of-sale notifications ready for distribution

In April, retailers of lawn and garden pesticides and state agencies in California, Oregon and Washington will begin distributing point-of-sale notifications for pesticide products containing the following seven active ingredients:

- 2, 4-D
- carbaryl
- diazinon
- diuron
- malathion
- triclopyr BEE
- trifluralin

The notification informs pesticide users in urban areas with populations of at least 50,000 people of the potential risks of using certain pesticides near salmonid habitat.

EPA was directed to produce the point-of-sale notifications by the Jan. 22 ruling in the *Washington Toxics Coalition, et al., v. EPA* lawsuit. The ruling also requires the groups representing pesticide manufacturers, growers and other pesticide users in the lawsuit to distribute the point of sale notifications to sales outlets in the urban areas.

EPA will ask state pesticide agencies, state fish agencies and cooperative extension coordinators in the affected states to provide point-of-sale notifications to licensed applicators who apply pesticides in parks, golf courses, housing areas and other sites in urban areas.

For background information on the court-mandated point-of-sale notifications and no-use buffer zones, see ***Washington Toxics Coalition, et al., v. EPA*** on the WSDA Endangered Species Program web page. ➔

